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 CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE AGENCY
 INFORMATION FROM
 FOREIGN DOCUMENTS OR RADIO BROADCASTS

REPORT

CD NO.

STAT

COUNTRY China
 SUBJECT Economic - Industry, textile
 HOW PUBLISHED Daily and semiweekly newspapers
 WHERE PUBLISHED Tbilisi; Berlin
 DATE PUBLISHED 5 - 16 Jan 1952
 LANGUAGE German; Russian

DATE OF INFORMATION 1952

DATE DIST. 1 Jul 1952

NO. OF PAGES 2

SUPPLEMENT TO REPORT NO.

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EAST CHINA TEXTILE INDUSTRY PRODUCTION IN 1951
AND GENERAL TEXTILE PLANS FOR 1952

The value of goods handled by government textile enterprises in East China during 1951 increased by 13.15 percent over 1950. Shanghai wool-spinning and silk mills produced from 50 to 200 percent more in 1951 than in 1950.

The All-China conference of delegates from state-owned and private textile industries resolved to produce 100,000 bales of cotton fabrics above 1951 production. It was also planned to install 50,000 new spindles in 1952.

PRODUCTION INCREASE IN EAST CHINA TEXTILE INDUSTRY -- Tbilisi, Zarya Vostoka, 8 Jun 52

Shanghai (Tass) -- The Shanghai Ta Kung Pao has announced that East China's textile industry made much progress in 1951, increasing production in the fourth quarter of 1951 by 15 percent over the corresponding period in 1950.

According to the Shanghai Chieh-fang Jih-pao, the value of goods handled by government textile enterprises in East China during 1951 increased by 13.15 percent over 1950.

Progress was shown in wool-spinning, silk-weaving, and knitted-fabric factories. The Shanghai knitted-fabrics mills produced 82 percent more socks and stockings in the first half of 1951 than in the corresponding period in 1950. The wool-spinning and silk mills produced from 50 to 200 percent more in 1951 than in 1950.

DEVELOPMENT OF A TEXTILE MILL -- Berlin, Aussenhandels Nachrichten, 5 Jan 52

The development of the textile mill at Wuhan on the Yangtze River is typical of numerous Chinese enterprises. At present, this mill employs 6,277

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male and female workers. It boasts 83,200 spindles and 1,062 looms. After the victory of the people's Liberation Army, this enterprise, with the aid of the People's government, has grown continuously. Forty-seven percent of the stock is owned by the government of the People's Republic of China; the rest is in the hands of 300 private owners.

This mill receives its orders, as well as the raw materials necessary for filling them, from the government which in turn gets the finished goods. Thus, basically, the economic situation of the enterprise has changed. In 1949 and 1950, the mill had to suffer losses amounting to 7.2 billion yuan, but the period from June 1950 to the end of January 1951 showed a profit of 10 billion yuan. Of this amount, 5 billion yuan were invested in new equipment, the rest was spent for social improvements. At the same time, working time was cut by 2 hours a day.

The daily production average was as follows:

	<u>Yarn per Spindle</u> (lb)	<u>Fabric per Loom</u> (yd)
Before liberation	0.31	28
Currently	0.36	41

Formerly, a worker tended between 20 and 26 spindles, today top-grade workers are able to handle 120, 136, and even 190 spindles. With the application of the new working system, originated by loom operator Hao Chien-hsiu, waste of yarn was cut from 2.62 percent to 0.32 percent.

1952 PROSPECTS FOR TEXTILE INDUSTRY GOOD -- Berlin, Aussenhandels Nachrichten, 16 Jan 52

In accordance with a resolution of the All-China conference of delegates from state-owned and private textile industries, production in 1952 of cotton fabrics is to be boosted by 100,000 bales. This will be accomplished by husbanding of materials. Furthermore, it is planned to install 50,000 new spindles.

Compared with the 1951 output, production of different branches of the textile industry is to be raised at the following rates: cotton goods, 28.3 percent, jute sacks, better than 81.0 percent; and raw silk, 25 percent. There will be 300 percent more spinning jennies, and the number of looms and other mechanical equipment for the manufacturing of textiles will be increased by 40 percent.

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